FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, 1847. [NO. 1555.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Jacob Harris was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.

March 15, 1847. 54-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Sarah Flowers was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.

March 15, 1847. 54-3w

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name of WM. SWAIM & SON, was dissolved on the 21st of July last, by the decease of the said Wm. Swaim, and the business is now, and will be in future, conducted exclusively by the subscriber, who has had the sole charge of the manufacturing of the Panacea and Vermifuge for the last fourteen years.

The Panacea will be put up as usual in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass: "Swaim's Panacea, Philad." and the only change made is the name of JAS. SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax, and written on the label covering the cork, and a new label for the side of the bottle, composed of geometric lathe work, comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor, by Draper & Co, bank note engravers of Philadelphia. Four dies of different patterns form the body of the work, and in the centre is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, separated from the borders by two circles of lathe work. The words "Swaim's Panacea," are engraved conspicuously on two turned strips, and a large semicircular die forms the upper margin. The borders are composed of plain lathe work, outside of which is engraved in small letters the entry of the copyright.

JAMES SWAIM.

Philadelphia, August 1846. 54-3w

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, or the effects of Mercury.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than twenty-five years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures—for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books which may be had gratis, accompanying the Panacea.

It has been used in hospital and private practice, and has had the singular fortune of being recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others by

W. Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Pa. University.

Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, N. Y. University.

W. P. Dewees, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, Pa. University.

N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Physic Pa University.

T. Parke, M. D., President College Physicians, Philad.

Dr Del Valle, Professor Medicine, Havana.

Jose Lourenco da Luz, Professor Surgery, Lisbon.

J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London.

G. W. Irving, late Minister to Spain.

Sir Thomas Pearson, Major General British Army.

Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c. &c.

And also, the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and being an innocent preparation it may be given to the most tender infant.

Negroes who are confined in large numbers on plantations in hot climates, are peculiarly liable to many forms of disease, arising from a vitiated state of the blood and want of cleanliness and variety of food. These diseases so frequently set regular practice at defiance, and render their miserable victims both useless and expensive to their masters, that planters would study their own interest as well as that of humanity, by keeping always a supply of Swaim's Panacea, which appears to be the only thing which can be relied on in such cases.

The retail price has been REDUCED to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per bottle, (containing three half pints,) or three bottles for Four Dollars.

ALSO—SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from Debility of the Digestive Organs, such as Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c. &c. See the pamphlet, (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared at Swaim's Laboratory, Seventh st., below Chesnut, Philadelphia, and for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

AGENTS.

New York—H. H. Schieffelin & Co.
London, Eng—Evans & Lescher.
Liverpool, Eng—Evans, Son & Co.
Havana—L. G. Melizet.
Valparaiso—Alex. Cross.
Buenos Ayres—O. J. Hayes & Co.
St Thomas—A. H. Riise.
Canton—J. Swords.
Sandwich Islands—E. L. Benson.
Calcutta—Hoffnagle & Co.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1847.

Dr Fowle: Dear Sir—Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully recommend my friends and others to try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

P. S. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons are not known; but we refer all who have any doubts, to those who have used this popular and useful medicine in their own neighborhood.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

[53-eow3t]

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 50; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 15.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, empowered by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled an "Act to incorporate the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company," to call a meeting of the corporate body thereby created, hereby notify such meeting, for the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the Act aforesaid, to be holden at YARBROUGH'S HOTEL, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will take notice.

S. F. B. MORSE,
JOHN J. HALEY,
WM. B. LLOYD.

Washington, March 6, 1847. 54-3w

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A GENERAL INDEX to the English Common Law Reports, from vol. 1 to vol. 47, inclusive, in 1 volume, 8 vo.

Also, a Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States of the Union; embracing References to the leading Decisions upon these subjects, in most of the States, together with the Forms of Acknowledgment, Release, Relinquishment, &c. required to the statutes of and in use in each. Preceded by a brief Treatise on the general forms of drawing [illegible], statute, execution and operation of Deeds and Wills, and followed by an Appendix, of the most approved general forms of those instruments. Being a practical Manual and Guide for lawyers, public officers, and men of business. By Jas. B. Thornton, late of Virginia, now of Memphis, Tennessee, Attorney at Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has, at this Term, March 1847, of Cumberland County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Flora McLean. All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, Adm'r.

March 2, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 26th instant, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Currie, dec'd, 250 ACRES OF LAND, including a Plantation with comfortable Buildings, and a valuable GRIST MILL. The Land is as suitable for cultivation as any in this section of country—is remarkably well Timbered, and within hauling distance of Big Rockfish.

Also, five young NEGROES, one of which is a man of about 20 years of age, and of good character. Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; Corn, Fodder, and Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms—Six months' credit, purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

MALCOM CURRIE, } Adm'rs.
MERIT MUSSLEWHITE, }

Robeson county, March 2, 1847. 53ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw *vs.* Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

52-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Alston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, *vs.* Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—a superior article and in good order.
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

February 15, 1847. 50-tf.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, Feb 6, 1847. 1-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old.

J. WADDILL.

December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	[illegible]	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during the last dry season. [illegible]

[illegible]

Passage [illegible]

This arrangement to take effect after [illegible]

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Prest.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 46tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

RUPERT Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Proverbial Philosophy, [illegible] $2 25; [illegible] 75; Lover's [illegible] Marshes, $2 50; [illegible] Law of Court Martial, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; [illegible] Porcelain Angela; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb 15.

F. T. WARD

[illegible] informs the public [illegible] the Stand [illegible] J. Clark, on Gillespie street, [illegible] the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.

17-1ypl

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* George W. Yates, Absalom Powell, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.

February 9, 1847. 50-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* Caleb G. Money, Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that Caleb G. Money is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.

February 9, 1847. 50-6w

MOLASSES AND COFFEE.

20 HHDS. new crop Molasses,
30 bags prime Rio Coffee, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 9, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

March 2, 1847. 52tf

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River,

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair; a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows [illegible] other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never-failing streams, which will afford a head of overshot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that this valuable property is for sale is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, (rheumatism of the heart,) which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given in the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O., Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to confer with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need those articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUARTER Race in Kentucky, and other Tales, 50 cents; Beauchamp, James's Novel, 25; Proverbial Philosophy, new supply; Longfellow's Hyperion, $1; Life of Paul Jones, 15; What is Christianity, 50; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; U. S. Dispensatory; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Port Folios; Crayons and a variety of [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

☞ AN extraordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville is hereby called, to take place in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., principally to take into consideration, the expediency of changing the time of commencing its next Semi-Annual Sessions, at Black-river chapel, from the 1st to the 8th of April. Circulars have, this day, been forwarded, by mail, to all concerned, apprising them of the emergency requiring such a meeting; but, lest any of them should fail to reach their destination in due time, this notification is given through the public prints.

COLIN McIVER, Moderator.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1847.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Backhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 9, 1847. 53ts

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

POETRY.

"GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER."

BY MRS A. M. EDMOND—BROOLINE, MASS.

The above quoted words were the last request of an Irish lad to his mother, as he was dying from starvation. She found three grains in a corner of his ragged jacket and gave them to him. It was all she had—the whole family were perishing from famine.

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
 Only three grains of corn,
It will keep the little life I have
 Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
 Dying of hunger and cold,
And half the agony of such a death,
 My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother,
 A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the live long day, and the night beside,
 Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep mother,
 And the sight was heaven to see;
I woke with an eager famishing lip,
 But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother,
 How could I look to you
For bread to give your starving boy,
 When you were starving too!
For I read the famine in your cheek
 And in your eye so wild,
And I felt it in your bony hand
 As you laid it on your child.

Come nearer to my side, mother,
 Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly as you held
 My father when *he* died.
Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
 My breath is almost gone,
Mother! dear mother! ere I die,
 Give me three grains of corn.

THE STORMY SEA.

FROM BLACKWOOD.

Ere the twilight bat was flitting,
In the sunset, at her knitting,
Sang a lonely maiden, sitting
 Underneath the threshold tree;
And, as daylight died before us,
And the vesper star shone o'er us,
Fitful rose her tender chorus—
 "Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

Warmly shone that sunset glowing,
Sweetly breathed the young flowers blowing,
Earth, with beauty overflowing,
 Seem'd the home of love to be,
As those angel tones ascending,
With the scene and season blending,
Ever had the same low ending—
 "Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

Curfew bells, remotely ringing,
Mingled with that sweet voice singing;
And the last red ray seem'd clinging
 Lingering to tower and tree:
Nearer as I came, and nearer,
Finer rose the notes, and clearer;
Oh! 'twas heaven itself to hear her—
 "Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

"Blow, ye west winds! blandly hover
O'er the bark that bears my lover;
Gently blow, and bear him over
 To his own dear home and me;
For, when night winds bend the willow,
Sleep forsakes my lonely pillow,
Thinking of the foaming billow—
 Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

How could I but list, but linger,
To the song, and hear the singer,
Sweetly wooing Heaven to bring her
 Jamie from the stormy sea;
And while yet her lips did name me,
Forth I sprang—my heart o'ercame me—
"Grieve no more, sweet, I am Jamie,
 Home return'd to love and thee!"

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

To the Honorable
the General Assembly of N. Carolina:

The Commissioners of the State, for the management of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, respectfully REPORT—

That after the purchase by the State, on the bid of the Governor, of all the property of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller organized the Board of Commissioners constituted by the law in the event of such purchase, and took possession of all said property, and appointed officers and agents to continue the operations thereon, commencing on the 1st day of January 1846.

Wesley Hollister, Esq. was appointed President of the Rail Road, with the engagement that he was to perform the duties heretofore discharged both by the President and Superintendent, with a salary of $1800 per annum; and W. W. Vass was appointed Treasurer of the same, with an annual salary of $600—both to be paid quarterly. The Treasurer was required to give bond with surety, in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty, and to account for all moneys which might come to his hands; and he was moreover to deposit, daily, in the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, all moneys received; from which, payments on account of the Road were to be drawn by him, on the certificate of the President, that they were due. And monthly settlements of the Treasurer's accounts have been required by the Board, in analogy to those in the office of the Public Treasurer of the State. Under the instructions of the Board, the President employed the necessary Mechanics, Engineers, Conductors and hands, to carry on the business of the Rail Road, and the result, for ten months ending the 1st of November, is shewn by the statements of the President and Treasurer, hereunto appended. Estimates for the residue of the year, and for the next year, have been also prepared, to enable the Legislature to form an opinion of the future profits of the Road, if it shall be retained by the State.

The Journal of the Board, and the vouchers and books of account of the officers of the Road, will be readily exhibited to any Committee appointed by the General Assembly for their examination.

It will be seen, from the statement of the President, that there will probably be in the Treasury of the Road, on the 1st of January next, about $7,000, which might be paid into the Public Treasury. The Commissioners are, however, of opinion, that the Road will be greatly benefitted by the purchase of new Iron sufficient for one mile of railing, and costing about $2,000, and will proceed to procure the same, unless the General Assembly shall otherwise direct. Thus leaving a balance of about $5,000, which may be paid into the Public Treasury, on the settlement of the monthly account for December.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL. A. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners R. & G. Rail Road.

Dec. 8th, 1846.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. OFFICE, }
November, 1846. }

To the Board of Commissioners of the
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road:

In compliance with your request, the undersigned begs leave to submit the following statements of the operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, since it became the property of the State; and also, of its present condition.

It will be seen, on reference to the Treasurer's Statements, herewith submitted, that the receipts of the Road from Transportation, for the 10 months, ending on 31st October, have been $51,921 43, while the disbursements on account of expenses for the same period, have been $36,033 18, and that the receipts from all sources have exceeded the disbursements by the sum of $15,982 38, of which $7,200 00 was paid over to the Public Treasurer on 1st July last, still leaving a balance on hand on 1st November, (including mail pay not actually received,) of $8,782 28. If to this balance be added the probable receipts for the ensuing months of November and December, which may be estimated at $8,240 00, and be deducted the expenses likely to accrue for the same period, which, with the entire amount of outstanding claims against the Road, the whole estimated at the sum of $10,000, there will then be a probable balance on 1st January next, of $7,022 28, and our receipts from transportation, for the year, will have been $60,161 43—Expenses, (including the purchase of a Locomotive,) $46,033 18—Profit, $14,222 28.

It is known to your Board, that Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, and Flour, form the chief items of downward freight. The Tobacco crop has fallen considerably short of the usual quantity—the culture of Cotton has been considerably reduced in all this region—and the short crop of Corn has caused a vastly increased home consumption of Wheat and Flour. Owing to these causes, the receipts from downward freight have not been nearly equal to what they ought to have been, or as great as may reasonably be expected the ensuing year.

Owing to the insufficient means of transportation of passengers between this place and Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, the receipts from travel have also been much less than they should have been; many persons desirous of taking this route, being deterred from doing so, from fear of being detained at the terminus of the Rail Road—a Hack, capable of carrying only four persons comfortably, being the only means of communication. Efforts have been made from time to time, to induce the Post Office Department to put this up to a four horse post coach line, but these efforts have, as yet, proved unavailing; and it is submitted to the Board, whether a representation from them to the Department, might not have more weight in bringing about this important and desirable connection.

While the expenses of the Road have not increased, but rather diminished, considerable improvements of a permanent character have been made during the year. In 1843, several culverts and drains were blown up by heavy freshets, which were at the time temporarily repaired, but which have been, this year, replaced by those of a permanent character.

The Bridge across the Roanoke River at Gaston, has of late been undergoing thorough repairs. While being erected, the superstructure was seriously deranged by a freshet, which moving the works that supported it, the spans were moved down stream: and after trying all the means at the time that were devised, for its restoration, the centre of some of the spans still remained nearly a foot out of line. And subsequently, persons of considerable experience in bridge-building, expended large sums, in further efforts to correct the derangement, but with no better success until last year, when the difficulties had so increased as to induce the belief, that its preservation for any length of time, depended upon its being immediately restored to its proper position, the curvature or lateral deviation in the spans having caused a leaning of the sides, which threw some portions of the top of the bridge more than two feet horizontally from its original position. Accordingly, steps were taken to repair and adjust the bridge, which have resulted in restoring it, both horizontally and perpendicularly, and an entire new roof has been put over 5 of the 6 spans, and the whole would have been completed long since, but for the sickly season in August, which caused a suspension of the work. When the present plan of repairs shall have been fully completed, the bridge will be in a better condition and of greater value, than when first erected. Due attention has also been paid to the other bridges on the line, in having them protected against deterioration and derangement.

The service on the Road has been materially increased by the increased rate of speed which the last mail schedule required. Under the former arrangement, the principal part of the freight for Raleigh, and all the depots South of Henderson, was transported by the mail train—thus saving the expense of a separate train for that purpose, and enabling us to keep one or more engines in the shops for repairs; but since this change has been effected, we have been compelled to transport most of the whole freight by a separate Locomotive, and consequently have been unable to keep our Locomotives in as good order as was desired. Previous to the late purchase, there were only five Locomotives on the Road, (the most of which had been in service ever since the commencement of the operations of the Road, a period of more than seven years.) Of these, two are constantly on the Road with the mail train, and two with freight, leaving only one in the shop; and as each mail Engine performs a daily service of 87 miles, one extra Engine is required to be in constant readiness for that service. The freight Engines run three times a week, and two are constantly required for that service, so that an additional Engine became indispensable, and was accordingly purchased last month. In 1843, it was found necessary to change the plan of our machinery, and adopt it to the state of our Road. This was done by placing an additional pair of wheels under the Locomotives, and thus relieving the weight upon the drivers. While this answered the valuable purpose of preserving the timber from crushing, it at the same time diminished the motive power. To obviate this difficulty, it has been found necessary to put in an additional pair of driving wheels. This change was made in one Engine in the early part of the year; the additional parts to re-construct another, are nearly completed, and the change will be made in all the Engines as fast as the work can progress.

Our difficulties, both in the shops and on the Road, have been very great the past summer, by reason of the general sickness which pervaded the upper country, and which very materially weakened our force—thereby preventing the carrying out many improvements and repairs which were in contemplation. But notwithstanding, the Road and machinery are in better condition than at the time of its purchase.

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY HOLLISTER, Pres't.

"THE BEST OF HUSBANDS."

FROM PUNCH.

This is a very rare animal; but he is to be found. The existence of the unicorn has been successfully disputed; and that very handsome and graceful animal, instead of being harnessed to Her Majesty's state carriage—as assuredly the species should be, could eight of them be procured—is merely employed upon heraldic duty, namely, to support Her Majesty's Arms. But the good husband—let all our virgin readers take heart—is not fabulous. We cannot, certainly, precisely mark out his *habitat*. We do not think the creature is to be found at public masquerades, or billiard rooms, or in soiled boots, dancing the Polka at the Casino de Venus, de Bacchus, or any other casino of any other disreputable heathen deity. The habits, too, of the Best of Husbands vary with the best of wives. Some are best for one particular virtue—some, for another—and some for virtues too numerous to specify. Some Best of Husbands are always buying best of wives new gowns; some best, again, are continually taking their better-best to the opera or play; in fact in ten thousand different modes do the Best of Husbands show their superiority to the second best, and the middling, and the fine ordinary, and those merely good for families. But Mr. Brown, the best husband of the best Mrs. Brown, did—according to that excellent—in the most devoted manner display the paramount excellence of his marital qualities. Mrs. Brown herself, only on Thursday last, informed her dear friend Mrs. Smith of the peculiarity that blessed her with the best of men. Mrs. Smith had dropt in to talk of nothing, and have a dish of tea. Mrs. Smith had left her bonnet, muff and cloak, in Mrs. Brown's bedroom, and was seated at Mrs. Brown's fire. Mrs. Smith put her hands to her head and softly sighed.

Mrs. Brown.—What's the matter, my dear? You don't look well. Nothing particular, I hope?

Mrs. Smith.—Oh no, nothing. Only Smith again as usual.

Mrs. Brown.—Poor thing! Well, I *do* pity you. What is it?

Mrs. Brown.—Oh, my love, *that* Club. He wasn't home till two this morning, and I sitting up, and—yes, but you are a happy woman. I've no doubt, now, that Mr. Brown—

Mrs. Brown.—Bless you, my dear! He was reading the paper to me all the evening.

Mrs. Smith.—Ha! Mr. Brown is a good man.

Mrs. Brown.—A good man, my dear! If I were to tell you all, you would say so. In fact, he's the best of husbands, and one little thing will prove it.

Mrs. Smith.—What's that, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown.—Why this, Mrs. Smith. You wouldn't once think it of the dear, kind soul; but he's so fond of me, that all this bitter cold weather, he always goes up first to bed, to—warm my place! Now, I call that—

Mrs. Smith—(*raising her eyes and folding her hands, exclaims*)

THE BEST OF HUSBANDS.

Important.—We learn from a Postscript to a Letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this City, that it was there currently reported, that General Benton had advised Mr. Polk *to runaway!*

Raleigh Register.

The Norfolk Herald truly says that the resignation of Major General Benton will leave room for a *General* always in favor with the people: *general satisfaction.*

Two Quaker sisters, Hannah Gillaspy and Lucy Elkinton, who have for many years lived together in a house in Almond street, Philadelphia, expired about noon on Monday, almost at the same instant. The former was in her 90th and the latter in her 86th year.

Headley, whose "Napoleon and his Marshals," has had such an immense popularity, is bringing out "Washington and his Generals," which is said to be a work of great interest.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

The schr. Abby Morton, arrived at this port Sunday evening from Tampico, having sailed thence on the 24th of February.

Gen. Scott, who arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult., sailed again on the 21st for the island of Lobos. The troops at Tampico were preparing to follow at once.

Gen. Worth's division had not arrived at Tampico when the Abby Morton left.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 9.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Overtures from the United States to Mexico—March of Santa Anna on Monterey—His Arrival at Matehuala—The Number and Condition of his Army—Mexican Finances, &c.

We are placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico, a fortnight later than we had before seen. They consist of copies of *El Republicano* of the 11th, 12th and 13th of February. We proceed to an examination of their contents.

By a despatch from the commandant of Vera Cruz, dated the 9th of February, we learn that on that day Senor D. Alejandro Jose Atocha landed at Vera Cruz under a flag of truce from the American squadron with despatches from the Government of the United States, which he was charged to deliver in person to the Mexican Government. Senor Atocha was to leave the same evening for the capital, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Alanis, an aid of Gen Morales. [Gen. La Vega does not appear to have yet assumed the command at Vera Cruz.]

A letter is published in *El Republicano* announcing that Gen. Santa Anna took his departure from San Luis on the 2d of February. His destination is said to be Monterey, towards which point the main body of his army had already moved. The following is given as the number of troops under his command, with the dates of their departure from the city of San Luis:

In the above enumeration are not included the force stationed at Tula, nor the brigades of Gens. Minon and Juvera.

List of the Troops which have recently marched for Monterey.

January 26—The Sappers and Artillerists, with nineteen pieces of heavy calibre, 620

January 27—1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th and 11th Regiments of the Line, and 1st and 3d Light [illegible] 4,240

January 31—[illegible] Light Troops, [illegible] of Santa Anna, [illegible] of Celaya, [illegible] of Lagos and [illegible] Queretaro, [illegible] Mexico, 5,200

Total departed from San Luis, [illegible]

Troops with Gen. [illegible] from the town of Tula, [illegible] pieces of heavy calibre, [illegible]

Cavalry [illegible]

Artillery [illegible]

Division under Gen. Mejia, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At the latest accounts from Santa Anna he was at Matehuala, where he arrived on the 7th of February. Matehuala is a town nearly north of San Luis and about one third of the way thence to Saltillo, according to the maps before us. His army was in the utmost distress—the Government having provided no means for undertaking such a march. We have a frightful picture of the state of the troops before leaving San Luis. One of Santa Anna's last acts before marching was to distribute twelve day's pay for the month of January. This could not sustain them more than a week, and the question was asked, "What shall we do when in front of the enemy?" The troops are represented as patient and loyal, but in pitiable state of distress. In derision, they speak of going forth to solve the problem of "*fighting without eating.*"

The same paper which announces Santa Anna's arrival at Matehuala, mentions that Gen. Taylor is fortifying Saltillo, and has with him 6000 troops and sixteen pieces of artillery. This shows again the accuracy of the information possessed by the Mexicans of our movements.

Not a word is said of the evacuation of that city, nor, indeed, of its defence. *El Republicano* is very much engrossed with the discussion of the political affairs of the country, and truly they appear in the most deplorable state. The nation would seem to have reached a crisis which must result in absolute political disorganization or revolution.

The Administration of Gomez Farias is charged by the press with inability to obtain the assistance of a responsible Ministry: it cannot by any exertion raise a cent of money, although it has a Congress so subservient as to pass laws placing the revenues of the church at its command—and the press is boldly preaching sedition and revolution, and the church threatening excommunication. In such circumstances as these *El Republicano* calls upon Gomez Farias at once to resign.

We have the proceedings of the Mexican Congress for several days, but it would be wearisome indeed to follow them. Scheme after scheme is suggested for raising a revenue. Some contemplate paper money to be issued on the security of church property; others are aimed at the revenues of the church; and others call for a reduction of salaries of civil officers. But no measure appears to serve the turn of Senor Farias. The capitalists are alarmed and will not part with a penny; the church is enraged and is stirring up the people to opposition; and the Legislatures of the different States openly protest against any law touching ecclesiastical property.

A bill has been introduced for removing the seat of Government from the city of Mexico to Celaya by the 15th March. This is urged with the obvious view of withdrawing the Legislature from the control of the city and securing its perfect independence.

From the Picayune, March 10.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Return of Atocha—His reception in Mexico—Passed Midshipman Rogers sent to Perote—Arrival of Volunteers at Anton Lizardo—More of Santa Anna and his plans—Later from Chihuahua—Further of the Battle of Brazito, &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, a large mail was yesterday received from Anton Lizardo. Our own letters come down to the 28th of February, on which day a norther prevailed which prevented the Forward from leaving before the 2d of March instant.

It appears that Senor Atocha, whose arrival at Vera Cruz, with despatches, we announced yesterday, went over there on the Forward from this city direct. He reached there on the 8th ult., and proceeded immediately to Mexico. The mob raised some scruples about allowing him to proceed, but he was finally dismissed on his way without opposition. He returned from the capital on the 26th ult., and repaired again immediately on board the Forward, and is now, we presume, on his way to Washington. It is not supposed he has accomplished much by his mission. The Mexicans had personal objections to him, and his reception by the authorities of Vera Cruz, and the people and Government of Mexico, was anything but cordial.

Our readers will learn with infinite pain that Passed Midshipman Rogers has been ordered to Perote, and that he is now confined in that gloomy prison.

We learn that the blockade of Vera Cruz continues to be violated with almost perfect impunity. This is attributed not more to the want of vessels of the proper description, than to the instructions by which the commodore enforces the law of blockade.

Two barks have arrived off Vera Cruz with volunteers from the North, and gone into Anton Lizardo. One of them is the St. Cloud. We cannot at this moment recollect from what port the St. Cloud sailed.

The news from Santa Anna is no later than we have already given, though it is more full. The papers are literally crowded with his numerous letters and addresses, but we find nothing in them to demand of us a translation; the public has had almost a surfeit of his productions; clever as we confess them to be.

Although Santa Anna announces the capture of Capt. Heady and his small company of Kentuckians, we find no mention of the murder of Lieut. Ritchie and the seizure of his despatches. The papers speculate upon our plans, stating confidently that we are to advance upon Vera Cruz by land with 10,000 troops, while a fleet of sixteen ships carrying 300 guns attacks San Juan de Ulua. This, they say, is the plan at Washington, where they could not have anticipated Santa Anna's march upon Saltillo at the head of 30,000 men. This march they think may disconcert all our schemes, and they already discover evidence of this in Gen. Taylor's movements.

Military circles condemn Santa Anna's plan of campaign. They say he was diverted from his original designs by the outcry of "apathy" raised against him. They anticipate that he will now drive every thing before him, and not Gen. Taylor, but complain that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected and open to an advantage that will be decisive. But the great point insisted upon is that Santa Anna has left the country open for the march of the American troops up to the capital, where they may dictate a peace before he can return from his distant expedition.

The latest advices from Chihuahua are to the 16th January, a fortnight later than our former accounts. The city had not then been taken by our troops, *nor do we see any thing said of their advance upon it.* Four Mexican soldiers who were in the action of Dec. 15th had arrived at Chihuahua and given their account of the fight. They say the loss of the Mexicans was less than twenty killed, and that of the Americans was fifty two killed of which number was a captain. They protest that great cowardice was shown by a portion of their troops, and demand an official and full account of the action, that the brave may be rewarded, and cowards stigmatized as they deserve. The citizens of El Paso are charged with capitulating in a shameful manner, and the Americans are said to have abused their power as shamefully.

Gen. Santa Anna had advanced as far as Matehuala on his way to Saltillo.— Nothing new had occurred, but as the Government had failed to furnish him with resources under circumstances so urgent, he is represented as "surrounded with misery."

The following account of his march, is from the pen of an officer and is quoted in the Indicator as reliable authority.

In the critical position of our army with regard to its implacable enemies, no honorable resource remains except to advance without supplies, to capture them from the immense storehouses of the enemy in Saltillo and Monterey, and to live upon the country. The way to glory and honor is to be preferred to turning our backs upon the enemy. People will not now say that we are traitors. To-day the brigades have begun their march, and on Saturday there departed 10,000 infantry, 500 horse and 100 artillery, which uniting to the forces already advanced, will swell the whole body of the army to 12,000 infantry, 5000 cavalry and 400 artillery with 20 pieces of heavy calibre, viz: three twenty-fours, three eighteens, 12 twelves and two mortars of nine inches.— There were also 700 mules and 21 wagons of munitions alone, without counting the equipages, camp chests, or absolutely more than is set down. We go to try our fortunes, since any thing would be a less evil than to die of hunger and complete inaction, besides being called traitors by those who really are such. If we do march without more than twelve days provisions for the troops and half a month's pay for the officers, we will live upon the country and the plunder of the enemy, now that they will not furnish us with any supplies. This resolution is heroic and will always confer on us honor.

U. S. SQUADRON, Feb. 26, 1847.

Gentlemen: The subject of Mr. Atocha's despatches is discussed in the recent papers, but I have not yet seen or heard of any favorable allusion to it. The Vera Cruz papers state that our Government have proposed to Mexico an indemnity of twenty millions for the line of the 26th parallel from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Atocha's remarks have confirmed this statement so far as this, that fifteen millions are offered for the above mentioned boundary line, the United States waiving all claims on Mexico, and assuming the indemnities due her citizens.— There is a story that ten thousand men are to be kept on the frontier to prevent smuggling. These reports are regarded among us with a great deal of incredulity.

Personally, Senor Atocha appears to have been the most unacceptable person we could have sent to Mexico. His reception at Vera Cruz was anything but flattering. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th (I believe) and reached Mexico, according to the papers, on the 13th.— The next day he was ordered to leave the capitol for a hacienda near Jalapa, there to await the response of the Government. It is rumored that his proposals have been despatched to Santa Anna. Judging from the tone of the newspapers, I should suppose that they would be rejected with disdain. One print declares that it is the greatest insult which has yet been offered to Mexico; another asks how long Mexico will permit herself to be set at naught. The odium in which Senor Atocha is held, has apparently prejudiced the proposals, whatever they may be.

Santa Anna was by the latest accounts, coming down to the 14th inst. from Guadalaxara, still advancing towards Saltillo, and had reached Cedral. On the 12th, an extraordinary snow storm occurred at San Luis. We may expect melancholy accounts from the denuded Mexican army.

The people of Vera Cruz have turned out *en masse* to clear away the sand embanked against the walls of the city on the northern and western side, and to dig a ditch. The women and children were actually engaged in carrying away the sand.

FROM HAVANA.

Further Accounts from the Tweed—Seventy-one lives lost.

The brig T. Street, arrived last evening from Havana, having sailed on the 4th inst. The most important intelligence she brings touches the loss of the Tweed. Our worst fears are realized. The loss of life was greater than had been supposed.

Of the passengers and crew on board 71 were lost and 78 saved—principally through the extraordinary exertions of the master and crew of the Emilio. Among those saved was Mr. Dimond, assistant commissary of the army. He was bound for Tampico, to join Gen. Scott. There were two other Americans on board, a Mr. John Boon, of New York, and Mr. Addison Fox, of Mobile. As their names do not appear on the list of those saved it is supposed they are lost.

Part of the crew and several of the steerage passengers of the Tweed came on board of the Emilio. They saved nothing whatever. Liberal subscriptions for the relief of those saved were made. The Spanish citizens at Merida gave $600.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GAINES.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from Major John P. Gaines, written from San Luis Potosi on the 10th ult., since which date the major, with the other prisoners, has left for the city of Mexico. His friends will read with satisfaction the circumstances which account for the surprise and surrender of the party, as well as of the treatment they receive from the Mexicans:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO, Feb. 10, 1847.

I wrote you from Saltillo, informing you of my movements up to about the 10th inst. With the three companies under my command, I was stationed alternately at Agua Nueva and the Pass of Palomas, both outposts. For more than one month after my arrival at Saltillo there were constant rumors of the approach of the enemy, and the great advantage they had over us (being in their midst) made my duties extremely arduous. They had every means of knowing our precise condition from day to day, whilst we found it very difficult to find out anything concerning them. I explored the country in their direction by day and by night, and for about thirty days never slept with my clothes off, and most generally booted and spurred. On the 19th of January I left my camp at the Palomas Pass with Capt. C. M. Clay, Lieut. Davidson and thirty chosen men taken equally from Milam's, Pennington's and Clay's companies, and travelled about eighty miles towards this place on the Palomas road, and finding no enemy and hearing nothing of him, I bore westward and passed the mountain into the plain, through which the Agua Nueva road passes, which I struck between the hacienda Incarnacion and San Salvador. At this place I met with many Mexicans, who gave me the most positive assurances that to their knowledge there was no Mexican army in the neighborhood, and it being late in the evening of the third day of my *reconnoissance*, and my men being very tired and hungry, I determined to go to the hacienda, about ten miles distant, and spend the night.

At this place I met with Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with about forty men, who had been there three days, awaiting the arrival of an additional force, to enable him to attack a detachment of the enemy, two hundred strong, then said to be at the town of Salado, about forty miles distant. Our united forces we considered equal to the undertaking; and on the following evening, a little before night, we started on this enterprise. After travelling about twelve miles we met with some Mexicans, who assured us there were no Mexican soldiers at Salado, and that the distance was at least sixty miles. We had no guide, the night was very dark, and a tremendous storm was coming up. These facts, together with the information given us of the non-existence of the enemy in the neighborhood, determined us to return to the hacienda. Had we continued our route one or two hours longer we should have met Gen. Minon with 3000 cavalry.

On the following morning we found ourselves completely encompassed by this force, and a little after sunrise their bugles sounded on all sides, which we answered with our solitary bugle and three cheers twice told. Their troops approached on one side, and a white flag on another. We required their troops to retire, previous to any conference, which being complied with, the flag approached, and the result was, that in one hour we would answer their admonition to surrender. We had sixty-six men and six officers, with about twenty rounds of ammunition each—no water, no bread, no meat. They said they had 3000 men present, and the demonstrations around us left but little room to doubt its truth substantially. The result of our deliberation was, that we would hear a proposition from them, in answer to which they proposed to send in an officer of equal rank with myself, whilst I repaired to their camp. This being done, I rode out, received the propositions of the general, returned, and stated them to our officers, who agreed to them; again returned to the general, and about 11 o'clock we surrendered as prisoners of war—the terms being that we were entitled to the most liberal and extended privileges to which prisoners under any circumstances are entitled.

Notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers—about forty-four to one—our men exhibited a thirst for the fight truly astonishing. If there was a single individual who felt the slightest disinclination to the conflict, it could not be detected, and many, very many, actually shed tears at the necessity of a surrender. To have allowed them to fight under the circumstances would have subjected them to inevitable destruction, without rendering any valuable services to their country. Whatever may be thought of this misfortune by our countrymen, all we ask is, that they will be slow in passing censures until they can hear from us more in detail.

We left the hacienda Incarnacion the day after our capture for this place, and on the evening of that day Capt. Henrie of the Arkansas volunteers made his escape, and has not since been heard of. He is the son of Maj. Arthur Henrie, formerly of the Pearl-street House, Cincinnati.

His escape was the occasion of some occurrences on our route which it is unnecessary to repeat here, but which were far from agreeable to us.

On our route here, we met the renowned Gen. Santa Anna, in a large clumsy carriage drawn by eight mules, two behind, two in front and four in the centre. I had a short conference with him, in which, after asking me a few questions concerning our army and generals, and the purpose of my expedition to Incarnacion, he gave me assurances of good treatment whilst prisoners, told us we would be sent from this to the city of Mexico, and he hoped shortly to our own country. His appearance made a favorable impression on our officers and men. We have now been here five days, but know nothing as to the time we shall leave.

I shall write you frequently and through you to my family should circumstances favor it.

I am very respectfully,

JNO. P. GAINES.

To this letter is appended the following postscript without a signature and written by another hand. We presume the information it contains is entirely authentic.

Maj. Gaines and party (97) left the capital on the 15th of February, the officers were supplied with horses for the road, and will doubtless be allowed their parole on arrival.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 12.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Exciting Rumors from Saltillo—Advance of Santa Anna—The Valley of the Rio Grande Threatened—Departure of Gen. Worth and Embarkation of his Division, &c. &c.

The schooner John Howell, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 25th ult. By the politeness of Col. J. B. Walton, who came passenger on the schooner, we are placed in possession of letters from Mr. Kendall to the evening of the 25th.

The steamship New Orleans, which left here on the evening of the 21st ult. with Gen. Jesup on board, made the run to the Brazos in three days.

Our city was thrown into considerable excitement by the various rumors which obtained circulation as soon as the John Howell reached here. These rumors were brought from the Brazos by the different passengers, and were to the effect that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, being closely pursued by Santa Anna at the head of twenty-five thousand men. The rumor of the retreat is no doubt false.

We have conversed with Capt. Hughes, of the Illinois volunteers, who came passenger on the John Howell. He left the camp of Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, twenty miles beyond Saltillo, on the 13th of February. All was then quiet there. He thinks Gen. Taylor's force did not exceed five thousand men. Gen. Taylor then intended to remain in his position till the 1st of April. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Kendall the morning of the 25th ult., gives a definite account of the origin and nature of the various reports:

BRAZOS ISLAND, Feb. 25, '47.

The news from the direction of Monterey, or rather the rumors and reports from that quarter, are important. An express arrived at Matamoras on the 20th inst., Friday, from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer states that an express left Ceralvo on the evening of the 22d from Col. Morgan, with an injunction to him to stop all trains between Camargo and Monterey. Col. Morgan's regiment was to leave Ceralvo at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but its destination was unknown. The enemy was reported as advancing in great force, but from what point is not designated. Col. Morgan received his orders direct from Gen. Taylor.

This is the substance of the intelligence brought by the express. Verbally I hear it rumored that Gen. Mejia has thrown a large force into Linares, where he commands in person, and it is thought by some that he intends attacking Matamoras and perhaps the depots at this place, at Brazos Santiago and at Point Isabel. This is however mere surmise. The present almost defenceless positions of these posts would favor such a move on the part of the enemy, but whether he will have the courage to attempt it is another matter.

Last accounts placed Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, twenty miles on the other side of Saltillo, with the most of his force. All the reports would go to confirm that Santa Anna has a large body of men in his neighborhood, but whether with the intention of attacking Gen. T. or passing him and falling upon the American posts and depots on the Rio Grande, no one knows.

Gen. Worth sailed on the Edith on the 25th for Tampico. A great part of his division had also embarked.

Every day's delay will increase the anxiety to hear further from Saltillo and from the valley of the Rio Grande. We entertain more apprehensions for the injuries the Mexicans may inflict in the valley of the river and at Camargo than at Monterey or beyond that point.

BRAZOS ISLAND, February 28, 1847.

I wrote you a letter this morning—it is now afternoon—in which I gave you the current rumors here. Nothing new has since transpired, although I have heard additional reports in relation to the movements and operations of the enemy, both this side the mountains and other side of Saltillo.

There are those who *think*—of course no one *knows* anything positively—that Santa Anna intends making a feint with a considerable force in the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, with the intention of diverting the attention of that officer, and when this is effected to pass him with a large body of light troops and make an attack upon Camargo, Matamoras, or some of the depots in this vicinity.

All here anticipate that stirring news will soon reach them from Gen. Taylor's camp. Ben McCulloch has passed on with a small but well mounted company.

I have just been talking with a gentleman, who thinks that Santa Anna is making a feint in the neighborhood of Saltillo with the intention of withdrawing attention from San Luis while he is sending off a large force to Vera Cruz. There may be something in this.

From the Picayune of March 13.

FURTHER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Rumors yet more alarming—A General Action reported—Rumored Retreat of Gen. Taylor to the Rinconada—Interruption of American communications—Rumored capture of McCulloh's command—Preparations to defend Camargo and Brazos, &c. &c.

The Cinderella has arrived, and by her we have a multiplicity of most alarming rumors, and in a shape more definite than any before received. If we were to believe half that is said, the Mexicans have fought Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, and driven him back through Saltillo and to the Pass of the Rinconada. But there is no authority given for such statements; they are founded confessedly upon contradictory flying reports. But even these reports are favorable to the prowess of Gen. Taylor and his troops. Rumor says he lost 2000 men, but that the Mexicans lost more than 4000, and the action is claimed as a victory for the American arms. But in this there must be gross exaggeration.

Among the passengers who came over in the Cinderella was an officer of the army, with whom we have had some conversation. He confessed his inability to inform us what had occurred near Saltillo; he hardly knew himself whether to believe that any action had taken place or not. The rumors received at Matamoras and the Brazos were innumerable and conflicting. It was said that despatches as late as the 25th of February had been received from Gen. Taylor's camp, but this can scarcely be possible.

Communication between Monterey and Camargo has been completely cut off—so all the rumors say—and can only be opened by a considerable force. Both Americans and Mexicans on the Rio Grande are in a state of great excitement and even alarm. All hands were at work at Camargo and at Brazos, strengthening the works and throwing up new defences.

Just as the Cinderella was leaving the Brazos, our informant learned that two Mexican spies had been taken there, but what disposition had been made he does not know.

To this gentleman we are indebted for a copy of the Matamoras Flag of the 3d inst., that paper having been revived after a brief suspension. The Flag says the report of an action is fully credited in Matamoras, but our informant assures us that many officers of the army are yet totally incredulous in regard to it. Even the Flag is at a loss how far to believe in the generally accredited accounts.

From the Matamoras Flag of March 3d.

"Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the reports constantly reaching here relative to the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even. That a battle has been fought, no one here can doubt for a moment; but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend on the line of the Rio Grande, is enveloped in the most perplexing uncertainty. We give, however, what seems to be the best authenticated statement received here from the seat of hostilities.

"Gen. Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked, on the 22d ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction. A merchant in Camargo, under date of 25th ult., writes to his friend in this place:— "Force expresses to day from Monterey; fighting in Saltillo; Marin in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 126, and 180 private mules taken; McCulloh's company taken; 8000 cavalry this side the mountains, and things in general turned upside down." From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Ceralvo, destroyed all property he could not take with him; that a courier from Monterey reported, at Camargo, 1500 Mexicans between the two places, and that 8000 more were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

"This much we cull from the mass of reports before us, without vouching for its correctness.— The destination of several boats have been changed within the last few days on reaching this place, and one, the Troy, held in reserve at Camargo to convey despatches. All the wagon trains for other points have been stopped here, and every one is on the qui vive.

"We have strong confidence in Old Zach, and believe it almost impossible to whip him, but should harm befall his division of the army, the consequences to those who have left him with such slender resources will be terrible. We will suffer all the tortures of doubtful suspense until we hear something from our late army that can be relied upon."

Six companies of the Virginia regiment have passed through Matamoras, and gone up to Camargo.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

STEAMBOAT RIO HATCHIE, on the Rio Grande, 65 miles above Matamoras, 3 o'clock, March 3, 1847.

Gentlemen: The U. S. steamer Brownsville, Capt. [illegible], left Camargo the 1st inst., and furnishes the following news, founded principally upon reports of Mexicans.

Gen. Taylor commenced fighting at Saltillo the night of the 22d Feb. The Mexicans report that he repulsed Santa Anna, and that the latter sustained a loss of about 2000 men.

A train of about 120 wagons has been captured between Ceralvo and Marin by Rancheros and cavalry. A number of pack mules has also been taken, loaded with goods, &c., belonging to citizens and sutlers.

Col. Morgan of the Ohio regiment, with three companies of the same, is supposed to have been taken on his march from Ceralvo to Monterey. Capt. Irvin, supposed to be Col. Irvin of the Ohio regiment, has also been taken, with a small command of volunteers.

Gen. Urrea is reported to be on his march for Matamoras with 3000 men and 450 rancheros between Mier and Ceralvo. The rancheros were rising in every direction.

The last report or rumor reached Camargo on the 25th ult. and stated that Santa Anna with 40,000 men was in front of Gen. Taylor, and that there were 6000 men in his rear, and that Gen. Taylor had fallen back to Monterey. I hope this last may prove true, for if he has succeeded in getting to Monterey, he can hold out till he can be reinforced.

All communication with Monterey is at present cut off.

The following letter is from an officer of the army possessing every facility for obtaining information. We place more reliance upon it than any thing we have yet seen:

CAMARGO, Mexico, Feb. 25, 1847.

My Dear Sir: I have only time to say that we are again in motion. Yesterday an order came from Gen. Taylor, who is at Agua Nueva, 30 miles beyond Saltillo, to stop all trains of wagons and mules going from here to Monterey; and also an order to send up immediately Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio Volunteers from Ceralvo. The report accompanying this order is, that Gen. Santa Anna is within 36 miles of Gen. Taylor, and that Gen. Santa Anna has 25,000 men. His force is at Incarnacion, and it is more than probable a fight is now going on or will come off in a short time. It is also said that a cavalry force has come through the Tula pass, and an attack on this whole line is contemplated.

In haste,

F. BRITTON.

FROM THE PICAYUNE OF MARCH 14.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Arrival of the Arispe—The Latest Authentic Accounts from Gen. Taylor—The Summons of Santa Anna and Reply of Gen. Taylor—Latest Despatches from Monterey—Fortifications of Los Muertos—Abandonment of Ceralvo—Occupation of Marin, Mier, etc., by the Mexicans—Contradiction of McCulloch's Capture, etc. etc.

The U. S. schooner Arispe arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having sailed thence on the 6th inst. Dr. Jarvis, of the U. S. Army, came passenger on her. He is the bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, in command at Camargo, to the Government at Washington.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d inst. There had been nothing received there from Gen. Taylor in several days. The rumors which prevailed were brought through by Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory character.

Memoranda of Dr. Jarvis.

"Left Monterey on the morning of the 3d of February for Matamoras. At that time no apprehension or expectation of the approach of Santa Anna towards Saltillo was entertained, either by us or the Mexicans, so far as we could learn from the latter. A large force of cavalry was known, however, to be in front of Gen. Taylor, which of course was made known by their capture of the detachment of Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry advanced beyond San Incarnacion. The force of cavalry on this side of the Sierra Madre under command of Gen. Urrea, estimated at from six to eight thousand, was said to be at Victoria, and part as far towards Monterey as Mont Morales, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that place in January last and returned to Tula as an advance brigade under Gen. Quitman entered the town.

"I left Camargo on the morning of the 26th February to return to Monterey in company with a train of 70 wagons laden with supplies and escorted by a company of Kentucky cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Marshall, and a detachment of 20 men belonging to the 2d Dragoons. We had not proceeded five miles when an order arrived for our return in consequence of instructions just received by express, which passed us on the road, directed to the quartermaster at Camargo from the quartermaster at Monterey, which were received from Col. Whiting, assistant quartermaster general at the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, directing, for the future, that all trains be stopped, as certain information had been received that a large force of the enemy's cavalry, say four or five thousand, was in or near China, and that Caidereyta was already occupied by them. These last particulars are contained in a hasty note from the quartermaster at Monterey, dated Feb. 23d, and terminating it with the remark "look out."

"On the morning of the 27th another express arrived at Camargo from the quartermaster at Monterey, stating, in a note, that he had sent one off the day before, but apprehended that he may have been cut off, and, as he understood from Col. Whiting, that there were important despatches from Gen. Taylor calling for reinforcements, he had sent another to advise of this fact.

"About 2 o'clock the same day another express arrived with a note from the same officer, dated Monterey, 11 o'clock A. M., February 23d, saying an express had just arrived from Saltillo bringing information that Santa Anna sent a summons to Gen. Taylor demanding his surrender. The general told him to *come and take him.* Santa Anna stated that he had twenty thousand men, and that if Taylor did not surrender he would cut him to pieces. The note concludes: "The express which left after dark last night says that Taylor was giving the Mexicans *hell.*"

"This may be considered the last official communication received, all the subsequent information being derived from the Mexicans. I might here remark that a note was received from the postmaster at Monterey, at the same time with the last communication of Capt. Montgomery, which gives the additional particulars that Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo, which I should infer also from the notes of Capt. M., although he does not distinctly state so. The Mexicans say he lost six pieces of cannon at the former place.

"The detachments of the 3d Ohio Regiment under Col. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Irving—the former having seven companies at Ceralvo, and the latter three at Marin—it was greatly feared at Camargo, had been cut off by a large force of 3000 men who are said to have occupied the latter place on the afternoon of the 23d.

"Moreover, a train of 120 wagons, which left Camargo about the 16th or 17th, laden with provisions, clothing, &c., is said to have been attacked on the 24th at or near Ramos, lying between Ceralvo and Marin, and, with the escort, captured.

"A hundred Mexican stories were in circulation at Camargo when I left in reference to the battle going on between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna. They say it had already continued three days with considerable loss on our side, but much greater on that of the Mexicans. Subsequent accounts represent Gen. T. as having fallen back on Monterey."

In addition to the above, which reduces to some order and certainty our information from the Rio Grande, we learn further from Dr. Jarvis that a bearer of despatches had left Camargo for Tampico, and sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 6th inst. on the McKim.

The Mexican citizens in the valley of the Rio Grande are abandoning their homes in crowds.

No fears are expressed for the safety of Camargo, where we have a vast amount of stores. There are 1500 fighting men in the place, including all classes. They are well armed, and the place so strongly fortified that it will not probably be attempted.

We are most happy to say that the reported capture of McCulloch and his command is unfounded.

LATER FROM LOBOS AND TAMPICO.

The schr. Pioneer, arrived in the river on Friday. The Pioneer left Lobos on the 1st inst. and Tampico on the 3d.

All the troops which were at Lobos had gone on board ship with the exception mentioned below. There were nearly eighty sail of vessels of all descriptions lying there, but they were to sail for Anton Lizardo on the 2d inst. They fully believed they were to attack Vera Cruz on the 10th. They were all alacrity and eager for the fray.

The only troops left at Lobos were the companies on board the ship on which the small pox had appeared—our informant thinks the ship Gen. Veazie.

Gen. Worth arrived at Lobos on the Edith on the 1st inst. from Brazos. Gen. Twiggs arrived there two or three days previous.

Gen. Patterson was still at Tampico on the 3d inst. The steamship New Orleans arrived there the morning of that day with Gen. Jesup on board.

The Mississippi volunteers who were at Lobos (part of 2d Regiment) had sailed for Brazos.— They are ordered to Monterey.

The general depot established at Lobos is broken up. Nothing is to be left there but the few companies before alluded to.

FROM SANTA FE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, January 6, 1847.

Major M. Lewis Clarke leaves this morning, with six pieces of artillery and one hundred and twenty men, to march to the support of Col. Doniphan. He will probably be able to reach El Paso by the 22d instant, which may possibly be too late to aid in the taking of the place. What Col. D.'s future movements are to be we are not positively informed. When joined by Major Clarke his force will consist of about a thousand men, with which force it would seem to be an act of temerity to march on Chihuahua, though it is rumored that such is Col. D.'s intention.

From the National Intelligencer, March 18.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

We received yesterday from our Baltimore Correspondent, through the Magnetic Telegraph, the following important and distressing intelligence. It reached Pittsburg on Tuesday by the Ohio river, in advance of the Mail, and was sent thence by Telegraph to the Philadelphia North American, from which source it comes to us through the channel above mentioned.

INSURRECTION AT TAOS.

By the river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, with accounts from Santa Fe conveying important news. "There has been an extensive insurrection of the Mexicans at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff, Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Leal, and twenty other Americans, were killed and their families despoiled; the Chief Alcade was also killed. This all took place on the 19th of January. Gov. Bent had gone up to Toas a few days before to look after a farm which he owned in that vicinity.

The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses all over the country to obtain assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Toas was about six hundred. At its commencement the Alcade of Taos sent word down to the Alcade of Vagus of their movements, and wished him to join them. He would not; but sent an express immediately to Santa Fe, advising them to be on their guard, as the mob, who were composed of the lowest rabble, and whose desire was plunder, were hurrying on to the Puebla Indian villages and settlements to arouse them, and march directly to Santa Fe and take possession of that place and all that was in it. The Americans at Santa Fe had there only about four hundred effective men; the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation, they could not send succor out, as they were hardly able to defend themselves. It is therefore supposed that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the fort nor block-houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Toas to take possession of the Government wagon trains, which are carrying f
supplies, and thus cut off all commu

The representations made to C
iphan that Chihuahua would be
conquest, were evidently inten
lure to entrap him, beget a spi
rity, and lead him far into the
where he might be easily cut off
the universal opinion in Santa F
Gen. Wool had gone direct to Ch
there would have been no troubl
Mexico.

Col. Doniphan had posses
Paso del Norte on the 28th of D
Letters had been received fro
ernor of Chihuahua stating that G
was within three days' march o
tal. This too was doubtless an
to allure Col. Doniphan on in co
and cut him off from all chance
or of falling back upon Santa F
lieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in t
and confident of capturing Col. D
and his command, which consi
six hundred men—five hund
being of his own troops, (the
ment of mounted Missouri volu
a detachment of one hundre
Santa Fe, under command of
Mitchell, of the second reg
ing of thirty men from Clark's
light infantry, under comman
Hudson and Lieut. Kribben
from Col. Price's regiment
lock's battalion. They then
they will massacre every
New Mexico, and confiscat
goods.

A letter from Lieut. Abert
nited States Topographical
later date, confirms all the
gence. The details of the
cito are also confirmed.
beyond doubt has been a
which we have as yet heard
ginning; and the insurrection
kept so quiet until all was
outbreak, that our handful
must be overpowered before
be made to relieve them from
vanced of our Western posts.

Letters received at St. Lo
Col. Cocke and the Mormon
were three hundred and
Santa Fe. They were
health and progressing slowly

Commissioners to Mexico.—Th
andria Gazette says:—Rumors
afloat in Washington of a des
part of the Administration to s
mission to Mexico, to treat for
in spite of the Constitutional
asserted that Messrs. *Scott, H
Crittenden, Stuart* and,
Benton, will be appointed. W
but little credit to the rumor,
appropriation of $850,000 in
the Civil and Diplomatic bill
little color to it. We don't s
Constitutional objection is to
It is a mere rumor.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Cou
and Quarter Sessions for Commo
ty, the Subscriber qualified as Admin
the Estate of William Margo, dec'd. A
indebted to said Estate, are requested to
mediate payment; and those having c
the same, are required to present them w
time limited by law, or this notice w
to bar of recovery.

JOHN MURPHY

March 18, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEMES

J. W. MAURY & CO., Mana

Successors to J. G. Gregory & C

$36,666.

5 Prizes of $2,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTE

Class O for 1847, to be drawn at Alexa

Saturday, April 3, 1847.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn B

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,666, 1 of 1

1 of 6,666, 1 of 4,175, 5 Pri

2,000, 5 of 1,500, 5 of 1,25

1,200, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes

Ditto ditto 26 Halves,

Ditto ditto 26 Quarters,

$50,000.

$20,000, $10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTE

Class P, for 1847, to be drawn at Alex

Saturday, April 10, 1847.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,0

ditto of 20,000, 1 Prize of 1

1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of

1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2

50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,

Ditto ditto 25 Halves,

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters,

$35,291.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTE

Class Q, for 1847, to be drawn at Alex

Saturday, April 17, 1847.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 7

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,291, 1 of 1

1 of 6,500, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3

1 of 2,585, 2 Prizes of 2,000

1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 of 1,0

of 500, 40 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes

Ditto ditto 26 Halves

Ditto ditto 26 Quarters

$40,000.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTER

Class R, for 1847, to be drawn at Alex

Saturday, April 24, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $40,0

Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,000,

3,500, 1 of 2,382, 5 Prize

1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, &

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $

Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes, $

Ditto ditto 22 Halves,

Ditto ditto 22 Quarters,

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shar

Certificates of Packages in the above S

Lotteries, will receive the most prompt at

and an official account of each Drawing

mediately after it is over to all who order

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Man

Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co

Washington City

March 18, 1847.

THE WAR.

From the New York "Express" of March 8.

That the Administration is as sick of the war as the country is, there can be no doubt now. We were told in Washington (and there is no doubt of the fact) that some time since Mr. Buchanan made application to the Committee of Finance in the Senate for $50,000, to use in the contingent of opening of negotiations with Mexico, which application Mr. Evans (as acting chairman, Mr. Lewis being sick) required should be made in writing. He was determined to assume no responsibility for the Administration, nor leave it in their future power to say that he had advised such measure, and was therefore responsible for its character. The application was so made, and nearly, or literally, in the following words, by Mr. Buchanan:

> "Should the Mexican Government consent to open negotiations before the meeting of the next Congress, they probably would prefer to treat of peace with one or more commissioners on the part of the United States, rather than with an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, for whom an outfit and salary have already been inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill now before the Senate. I would therefore respectfully suggest to you the propriety of making an appropriation to meet such contingency."

Thus to Mexico Mr. Buchanan yields the very point of *etiquette* Mr. Slidell left Mexico on account of, and Mexico is now to have the very commissioners she demanded at first, and that we then refused to send. The excuse of Mr. Polk for the war has been that Mexico would not receive our minister, while all along Mexico said she would receive commissioners, whom we are now to send. This is one great grant of Mr. Polk to the spirit of peace. Next, through Mr. Black, our diplomatic consul in Mexico, we are told (and on fair authority) that the Government here announces that peace can be concluded on money being paid, and hence those $50,000 were appropriated in the civil and diplomatic bill to enable the President to renew friendly relations, and which was agreed to without dissent by any body in either house. Two civilians, or commissioners, it is now said, are to follow the camp, and it is added that Mr. Benton will be one of them, perhaps as major-general, perhaps as mere commissioner, perhaps as both; but in Washington, when the Senate adjourned, the plan was but developing, not formed.

What is to be done with the three millions, both Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Senator Sevier sufficiently developed in their speeches, when they proposed the measure, for all who wish to understand.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, on the 8th of February, in substance said:

> "Gentlemen, meaning Mexico, the moment this negotiation is ripened into a treaty, and that treaty is duly ratified on both sides, here are considerable sums of money at your disposal, with which you may fortify yourselves, pay your soldiers, and administer your Government." "We go to them, and we say, in the first place, 'we acquit you of our old debt, ask not a cent of the expenses of the war, not a cent to pay our own citizens for spoliations; we will assume that, and we will add a certain sum,' and these three millions may be magnified into a large sum, for aught I know."

Mr. Ingersoll said, in the same speech, that "we expect to get New Mexico and Upper California." Mr. Sevier made a similar avowal; and surely these gentlemen, as Chairmen of the Committees of Foreign Affairs, understood and knew all about the subject of which they spoke with so much confidence.

Thus Santa Anna is to *sell out* a part of his country, on this high bribe, even with the constitution of Mexico staring him in the face that Mexican territory is inalienable! Meanwhile, the war is to go on, with the understanding that, while we bribe we fight too, if the bribe don't take! The Ohio and the steamer Mississippi will soon be off Vera Cruz; but the bomb vessels, or the vessels purchased to be fitted for such service, we regret to learn, are at our Navy Yards, instead of being in position off the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. They will hardly be waited for by Commodore Conner and Gen. Scott, and will be terribly missed. Upon this subject the Courier says:

> "We entertain the thorough conviction that Gen. Scott will reduce both the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua by the 15th of this month; and then, leaving the city to the protection of the Navy, which with care on the part of the officers need not suffer from yellow fever, and a small garrison in the Castle, which is built on a reef of rocks, and being entirely separate from the land would be more exempt from malady than a station on shore, the General would probably march for the higher region, the table land of Mexico, and there maintain himself until sufficiently reinforced to push for the capital unless peace be in the mean time negotiated."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I do *not* like to be censorious towards your contemporary over the way, but I cannot really put up with every thing. I allude to the extract in the last *Standard* from the "Mexicano Diario." In the very same column of the paper, from which the *Standard* extracted, and of course entitled to the very same credence, and in fact as *a postscript* to the very same article, the Mexican Editor thus discourses:

> "P. S. Since the above was in type, we have been favored by the illustrious Gen. Vega with the perusal of a large bundle (*pilo*) of American papers. This illustrious General, in his pilgrimage through the States collected all the Journals which in their tone furnished most aid and comfort to our righteous cause. In one of the Provinces of the Northern Barbarians, called North Carolina, at a Rancho called after the name of the renowned Don Gaulterio Raleigh, there issues a hebdomanal Journal, called *The Standard*, which has of late been of very great service to our cause. It is so much the more efficient, as it fires from a masked battery. This journal conceals its real design, under a pretence of great hostility to Mexico. Its peculiar mode of giving us aid and comfort, is by destroying the confidence of the rank and file (*los soldatos*) in their superior officers. It charges them (the officers) with imbecility, with hostility to "the cowardly Jim Polk," and with being at heart, friends (*los amigos*) to the Mexican Government. In this covert way, it has already caused the dispersion of one brave Company, under Capt. Long, from whom great damage was to be expected. It has also succeeded in breaking down another brave Company, at a place called Hornet's Nest, and who will scarcely be induced to re-assemble. It is a cause of regret however, that the effort to sow disaffection among the tumultuary rancheros of Cabarrus, who had embodied themselves, most signally failed. We may hope however, that the disaffection towards the Field Officers, has been so successfully inculcated by this useful journal, that the men will never dare to meet our magnanimous army, under the guidance of officers so treacherous and imbecile as they have been taught to believe them.
>
> "This magnanimous nation ought to take into consideration the extreme propriety of making a suitable recompense to those who have given us such timely aid."

Now, I ask, why did not the *Standard* publish the Postscript? It is in the very same paper, and is just as authentic. When he can show the *one*, he will find the *other*. PAUL PRY.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, 1847.

FROM THE ARMY.—The deeply interesting news from the Army will attract the attention of the reader. We have made very copious and full extracts. It is true it is founded mostly upon rumors, but they all go to show that Gen. Taylor and his brave command is placed in a most perilous situation; and our hope of their safe deliverance rests more upon our confidence in Gen. Taylor's own prowess, than upon any succor which can reach him in time from other quarters. We yet hope to hear a good account of him, despite all the difficulties with which he is surrounded.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We were surprised lately to hear the question asked, If the Rail Road scheme from Raleigh to Camden were abandoned? By no manner of means! Those who have the matter in charge, both here and in Raleigh, are making the necessary arrangements to test the disposition and ability of the public to accomplish so important and necessary a work. These cannot be perfected in a day, since they relate materially to other cities and States than our own. But, we feel at liberty to state, that so far from anything having occurred to induce abandonment, the prospect is decidedly favorable for such aid from abroad, as, with our own shoulders put manfully to the wheel, will carry it through.

THE VOLUNTEER TRANSPORTS.—We mentioned, a week or two ago, the reports in circulation, to some extent in Wilmington as well as in Fayetteville, as we are informed,) in regard to the crowded and ill-ventilated state of the transports in which the North Carolina volunteers were shipped from Smithville. The Commercial makes the following statement on the subject:

> "The transport referred to by the *Observer*, was undoubtedly the Samuel N. Gott, a large Brig; one of the largest class vessels that come to this port. She was chartered and fitted to carry three Companies, and was examined by Major Stokes, who commanded the troops that sailed in her, and pronounced by him *suitable for the service—and that the men would be very comfortable on board.* Major Stokes has been an officer in the Navy *ten years*, and ought to know as much about this matter as any one else.
>
> "The Gott had a berth deck below, 90 feet long by 26 wide—half deck, above the main deck, 26 by 24 feet. The distance between the berth and upper deck, 6 feet.
>
> "Since writing the above we have seen the *North Carolinian*, which contains similar complaints about the embarkation of the Volunteers. In regard to the editor's remarks, we can only state he has been misinformed. The transports were fitted up in the same manner that *all* transport ships are, for the accommodation of troops. Instead of being *six* in a berth, the largest accommodated but four. No complaints were made by the officers in command. The vessels, the *Powell, Harrison Price and Florida*, were New York packets, of the first class, and the *Gott* was a fine large brig.
>
> "In regard to the management of Lt. Fremont, it seems that the government has so far approbated his services, as to promote him to the rank of *Captain*.
>
> "We learn that $34,000 were paid for the transportation of the South Carolina regiment of Volunteers, from Hamburg to Tampico. The whole cost in this case will not exceed $13,000, and the accommodations as good as are habitually furnished regular troops."

We hope all this may be correct, though since its appearance every material part of the reports we gave has been repeated to us by an eye witness. We still doubt the propriety of putting 250 men (and they landsmen, few of whom ever before saw the sea,) in a space 90 feet long by 26 feet wide, and only 6 feet high, within which space they were necessarily confined in bad weather, as it would be both inconvenient and dangerous to permit them on deck at such a time. With the hatches closed, most of the men sea sick, and no sufficient ventilation, we see not how it is possible to prevent suffering and even death. In our opinion, it is far from being creditable to any body, where the health and lives of so many citizens are concerned, that our regiment is transported for $13,000, whilst the South Carolina regiment, so much nearer to the seat of war, was allowed to cost $34,000. Dollars should never be put into the scale against human life and health.

In the "Black Hole of Calcutta," a small prison but 18 feet square, with only two small windows, both on one side, 146 Englishmen were imprisoned in 1756. Within six hours after the door was closed, 96 died. Only 23 lived till the next morning, and but few of them recovered. We do not fear that the brig Samuel N. Gott will prove another "Black Hole of Calcutta," but we *do* fear that the volunteers have suffered greatly for want of room and wholesome air.

RELIEF TO THE STARVING POOR OF SCOTLAND.—Our citizens have recently so frequently and so liberally met the calls of humanity by large subscriptions, to public and charitable purposes, that we should fear to see another appeal made to them, for any other purpose than that which is so earnestly pressed upon them in the communication from our Scottish friend "J. B." in another column. Papers from England which we have seen, show that the destitution and distress in Scotland are little if at all less than in Ireland. And that a fund has not already been raised here—indeed that the "brither Scots" who abound in this place should have aided in raising a fund for Ireland, and said nothing of their own dear native mountains,—can only be accounted for as arising from the patient uncomplaining character of that people; "their quiet, peaceable, orderly conduct,—the calm christian fortitude and resignation of the poor Highlanders," who have rather permitted the world to pry into their sad condition, than openly disclose it themselves. Undoubted information show that "many are living on one scanty meal a day—man and woman living 24 hours on three halfpence worth of barley meal—families seeking subsistence in the stale fish along the shores—children confined to bed, and the windows closed to exclude the light, in order to keep them quiet—little ones asking bread of parents who have none to give them." The rich of Great Britain are moving to the relief of this distress. The Duke of Sutherland alone gave £1000 sterling. The cities of the United States are following the example. Let the Scotch, and their descendants, and their friends, in this region, cast in of their comparative abundance.

GREAT FRESHET AT CHERAW.—The Gazette states that a sudden and great rise in the Pee Dee took place between the 11th and 13th inst. doing much damage to lands, fences, mills, &c. and seriously endangering the valuable bridge at Cheraw, which, though left standing, was badly strained. A considerable part of the cargo of the Steamer Pee Dee, had been discharged upon the landing at Cheraw, and was either washed away or saved in a very damaged state.

We are sorry to hear also that considerable produce was washed off from the banks of Lumber River in this State.

The rise in the Cape Fear was very great, but not by 8 or 10 feet as high as in March 1841.

Among further appointments in the Army, we find that Mr. Charles R. Jones of this place has received a First Lieutenant's commission.

The Savannah Republican states that Colonel Cumming has declined the appointment of Major General, conferred on him by the President.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Postmaster General has issued a Circular containing Regulations growing out of the late law. From these, we extract the following, as generally interesting to our readers:—

All *deputy postmasters* are authorized to send free, through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, which they may have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department, endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. And those whose compensation did not exceed $200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one-half ounce.

Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon delivery at the office, and before they are put on the mail.

Transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

Letters, newspapers, and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico, will pass free in the mails. Each letter so addressed should specify, after the name of the person, "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and for three months after its termination.

MELANCHOLY.—A child of Mr. John Smith, on Haymount, about 15 months old, accidentally fell into a tub of water on Friday afternoon last, and was drowned.

THE RELIEF FUND.—A statement is going the rounds of the amounts contributed in the several States for the relief of the Starving poor of Europe. The sum from North Carolina is put down at about $1300. This is gross injustice. Raleigh, Wilmington, and Fayetteville alone have contributed nearly $2000.

At the recent Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, the following gentlemen from North Carolina received the Degree of M. D. viz: A. M. Emerson, John M. Nisbet, Samuel C. Watson, and Walter L. Terry.

FROM TEXAS.

Most of the companies raised in Texas disbanded on learning that they were to serve during the war.

A skirmish between 6 Texans and a party of hostile Indians took place on the 18th Feb'y, in which it is supposed 3 of the Texans and 2 Indians were killed.

The New Hampshire Election.—The returns which have reached us leave no doubt of the election held last week in this State having resulted in the choice of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, and make it probable, also, that the Locofoco party have elected a majority of the State Legislature.

For Congress, two of the four districts have chosen Locofocos; whilst, in the other two, no choice appears to have been made—in which case a second attempt at election will of course be made in each of them.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE RETIRED WHIG SENATORS.

The National Intelligencer contains a deserved tribute in honor of those gallant and worthy Whigs whose terms of office as Senators of the United States have just expired, and who now go into private life with the proud consciousness of having performed their duty faithfully, to wit: William S. Archer, of Virginia; J. M. Berrien, of Georgia; Joseph Cilley, of New Hampshire; Thomas Clayton, of Delaware; George Evans, of Maine; Spencer Jarnagin, of Tennessee; James T. Morehead, of Kentucky; James F. Simmons, of Rhode Island; and William Woodbridge, of Michigan. These gentlemen are worthy of all that the Intelligencer has said of them and we unite cordially with our respected contemporary in thanking them for their devotion to the Whig cause and the true interests of our country. May they, in their retirement, enjoy health and happiness, and be found always willing, when they are called on, to step forth in defence of their party and its principles!

New States.—Wisconsin has been admitted into the Union, and will be represented in Congress at the next session. The opening of the thirtieth Congress will witness a representation from thirty States. Originally we numbered only thirteen States, now we are thirty. It is certain, in the territory now belonging to us, to say nothing of that which may be acquired, there is room for eighteen additional States. There is no cause for apprehension of danger in this increase. The link which binds each State to the Union is becoming stronger every day.

In the bill before Congress at the late session organizing the Oregon Territory—happily defeated as reported—one step was taken a little beyond any thing ever yet known in this country in the way of admitting foreign votes. The bill provided that foreigners, only upon declaring their intentions to become citizens, should be allowed to vote. They might *declare* they intended to be, but never become citizens, and so vote, and create the Government of the Territory.

When it is recollected that the Columbia river is pretty well settled by British subjects, rather of the Tory order and strongly inclined to monarchy, perhaps the courtiers of foreign influence in the United States will agree with us that such a propitiation of foreign voters is going rather a step too far.

If the bill as reported had passed, it would have been in the power probably of the Hudson Bay Company to create and to control the new Government, in which case, under our creed that the people of a State have a right to determine their own form of government, they might have determined upon having a Governor to be appointed by the British Queen, and so have substantially re-annexed themselves to the British empire.—*N. Y. Express.*

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
A few casks Roman Cement and Plaster Paris,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (large size) and in prime order.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 22. 55-3w

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
March 21, 1847. 55-tf

FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The first difficulty which we shall notice, is the refusal of the Democratic majority of Congress to levy a duty of 20 per cent. upon Tea and Coffee, which duty was recommended by President Polk, through his Secretary Walker. The necessity of this tax was urged to raise means to assist the Government in its war with Mexico; and it was thereby designed to supply a portion of the deficiency occasioned by the reduced revenue derived from Customs under the operations of the Tariff Law of 1846. In the dilemma, occasioned by the want of funds, the Administration began to look around for some expedient to supply its necessities, and at length the financial brain of Secretary Walker, rendered fertile by practice, hit upon this mode of raising the wind. It would, doubtless, be impossible to depict the horror of Mr. Polk, when Mr. Walker told him that he could discover no other way by which this tax could be raised.—"Walker, it will be impossible for me to consent to make such a recommendation; I, who have ever opposed taxing the necessaries of life; I, who have always written and spoken against this tax; I can't agree to it. What would the people say if I were to pursue such a course?" "President, it must be done. I have ransacked my brain and I find no other resource.—Though the dose is bitter it must be taken, the health of the "body politic" requires it." Well, the dose is swallowed and the recommendation made, and what is the result? The friends of the administration refuse to pass the bill, and why? Because there are too many there who were placed in the same quandary with the President. They had made too many stump speeches to their constituents, denouncing the Whigs for their attempt to tax the necessaries of life. They knew that these things would be remembered but too well, and however much they desired to assist the Executive, they feared their constituency more, and dared not go home to them after such a vote. To illustrate this idea we shall here give an anecdote which we had from two gentlemen who were present and heard the conversation alluded to. The parties were Mr. B——, member of Congress from North Carolina, and Mr. M——, also a member from Kentucky.

B——. "I was astonished, M——, to find you voting against the 20 per cent. duty upon tea and coffee, so earnestly recommended by the President and Secretary Walker. How are we to get along without it?"

M——. "I can't tell, B——. I have no doubt it is all right and that the revenue is needed, but *I* could not vote for it, and so I told Mr. Polk, when he sent for me and expostulated with me for my opposition to the measure, and hoped before voting I would take the matter into careful consideration."

B——. "Well, but M—— what reason did you assign to the President for that opposition?"

M——. "Why, I very bluntly said 'how in the h—ll can I, Mr. President, vote for this tax after telling all the old women in my district that the rascally Whigs wished to impose a heavy duty upon Tea and Coffee, thereby depriving them of these luxuries? I should soon have a hornet's nest about my head.'"

B——. "But M——, my dear fellow, this is a case of necessity—money we must have—you can explain to them this matter—show them that the present emergency justified what would otherwise have been very wrong in you."

M——. "Ah! B——, such explanations would do very well for such as you, but I tell you they would not answer for the old ladies of Kentucky—they could not understand them—and to cut the matter short, it would take a d—d sight more speeches than I ever intend to make to straighten such a vote."

The President found in the sequel that there were too many who, like our friend M——, had told such tales to the old ladies of their districts. The bill was defeated—resuscitated—and again shared the same fate.

The second difficulty encountered by the Executive during the past session of Congress, to which we shall call attention, was the rejection of the bill providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant General to command all the forces of the United States during the war with Mexico. Upon this bill the heart of Mr. Polk seems to have been placed, and in order that it might meet with success, many preliminary steps seem to have been taken. Long before Congress met, insinuations and accusations were thrown out against the Generals commanding—attempts were made to prove they had been dilatory in the prosecution of the war; Col. Benton—world-renowned as the gallant officer of the late war, who fought no battles—was called into the Cabinet Council and requested to draw up a plan of a campaign against the enemy. This remarkable officer, confident in his own powers, hesitates not a moment, but Napoleon-like in his Cabinet, 3,000 miles from the field of action, prepares his plan, which, if we are to believe the would-be Lieut. General, to say the least of it, "*promised a result*," victory or defeat. And here let us for a moment pause to make one reflection. It is conceded on all hands that this commission and high title were to have been conferred upon Col. Benton, if the bill had passed Congress; in fact we have his own admission that the appointment had been offered to him by the President and that he had agreed to accept. Now we, who in North Carolina have heard so much concerning the appointment of a certain Whig to the command of the North Carolina Regiment, because he had seen fit to express it as his opinion that this war in its inception was unjust and unnecessary, were led to believe that no one would receive even a subordinate office in the army, from the President, who had ever expressed an opinion adverse to the justice of the war. Our surprise may be imagined when we find that the supreme command of that army was to have been given to the author of the following remarks:

> "That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico, for all the consequences of which the United States would be responsible; and also the following opinion: 'I consider the marching upon the Rio Grande as being unfortunate, and certainly should have advised against it if I had been consulted;' and also the following: 'They, the President and his Secretary of State, made the war themselves, and made it unconstitutionally, perfidiously, clandestinely, and piratically. The secret orders to our army and navy were piratical, for they were without law, to waylay and attack a friendly power, with whom we have a treaty of amity; and, as a member of a court martial, I would sentence to be shot any officer of the army or navy who should dare to attack Mexican troops, or ships, or cities, under that order."

Yet so it was. And while this question was pending, though abuse upon abuse is heaped upon Gov. Graham, for the appointment of a Whig to a subordinate office, we hear not one word against Mr. Polk for his design to make the author of the above Lieutenant General of our forces. But we rejoice that there was a sufficient sense of justice in a Democratic Congress to prevent the passage of a measure so odious, and fraught with such palpable injustice to Generals Scott and Taylor and the other gallant officers under them. The darling project of the President,—the lofty aspirations, the midnight dreams of future fame and greatness of Col. Benton,—were destined to receive their death-blow from the political friends of both. The defection of Mr. Calhoun and the expulsion of the Official Editor from his seat on the floor of the Senate, increased the disappointment and added to the difficulties of the position of the Administration. And here we would wish for a moment to enlarge, but our space forbids and we hasten to conclude. What a want of confidence in the Chief Magistrate do we see here displayed! What a comment these acts upon his inefficiency!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Editor: Whilst New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other portions of the Union, are contributing freely to relieve the famished districts in the Highlands of Scotland, I have been surprised that nothing has been done for this purpose in North Carolina, especially in this and the adjoining counties, which have been, and yet may be called "The Scotch Settlement."

It is a fact, beyond a doubt, that the counties of Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Cumberland, were originally settled by emigrants from the now destitute districts of Scotland.

The counties in which this destitution prevails, are Argyle, Inverness, Caithness, and Ross-shire; and it is said that in these four counties alone, before the next crop can be gathered, there will be at least *Three Hundred Thousand inhabitants* entirely dependent on charity for support.

A gentleman in writing from the Island of Hist, to the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, says:

> "*Starvation, famine, and hunger, are in this place.* They could not give me a morsel of bread in many places. I travelled through the mountains, stopping at the huts of the poor people, among starving children, crying to their fathers and mothers for bread. I saw the father of eight children crying for two hours, because he could not provide bread for his family."

This same Island of Hist, is the birth place of Flora McDonald, the Protector of Prince Charlie, and in later life an inhabitant of this and one of the adjoining counties.

It is but a fair presumption, that she, and every other emigrant to this country, have descendants, either lineal or collateral, both there and here—which brings the call home to the inhabitants of the above named counties in a peculiar manner.

It is not only the call of humanity, but of *starving, famished Kinsmen*, and must and will be answered in a liberal manner, else must the ties of blood be weaker than water, and charity among the Scotch a plant that dies when transplanted from the "land of the mountain and the mist," to the arid sand hills, and pine clad dales of North Carolina.

To my own knowledge, many of the inhabitants of this county and the adjoining ones are natives of the starving districts, and will gladly avail themselves of the privilege of alleviating the distress that exists in the "Cottan's Ha'" in the Western Isles.

J. B.

P. S. Since the above was written, D. A. Ray & Co., D. & W. McLaurin, and A. & E. McPherson, have kindly consented to transmit to Scotland, through Richard Irvin, of New York, anything that may be sent to them. Contributions may be made either in grain or money, to either of the above Committee. In addition, Committees will endeavor to raise something in town, and it is respectfully and urgently requested, that the adjoining counties may come forward and co-operate with us in this praiseworthy and charitable cause. Let meetings be held, and neighborhoods unite in sending their contributions. This will be a source of convenience to the Committee, as well as to the givers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

March 12.—Schrs. Atlantic from New York, A. J. DeRosset from ditto. 14.—Brig Curacoa from Boston; Schr. Marion from Little River. 16.—Schrs. Ceylon from Boston, P. O. Thompson from New York, Lenity from do., R. W. Brown from do. 17.—Schrs. Pearl from Jacksonville, Fame from Philadelphia, Thorn from New York, St. Pierre from do., S. Morris Waln from Charleston.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

March 22. 55-8w

☞ Carolinian copy 8 weeks.

☞ Mr. BUISI respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that owing to a bodily injury by accident, he is unable at present to comply with his intention to open a Dancing School in this place. Due notice will be given of the time of commencement.

March 23. 1w

LEMMON & GLENN,

62 Buchanan's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

HOLLOW Ware and Castings of Pine Grove Patterns, a full assortment, consisting of Pots, Ovens and Lids, Spiders and Lids, Extra Lids, Skillets, Dogs, Boxes and Points, etc.

Avalon Nails, Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron, &c. Foundry and Forge Iron, Charcoal and Anthracite.

March 18, 1847. 55-3wks.

By this Morning's Mail.

THE WAR NEWS.—The steamship Palmetto arrived at New Orleans from Galveston on Sunday the 14th, with accounts from Brazos to the 7th. There is nothing later than the 22d Feb'y from Monterey.

Two companies of the North Carolina Volunteers arrived at Brazos on the 6th inst.

Col. Curtis was determined to make a strong defence at Camargo. He has despatched an officer to Washington, calling on the President for 50,000 six months' volunteers.

The impression in Matamoras is that Gen. Taylor has fallen back on Monterey, but nothing authentic is known on the subject. The Matamoras Flag says, that "the attack on Gen. Taylor no longer remains doubtful." There are numerous accounts (all Mexican,) but all state that several severe engagements have taken place, and the Mexicans have sustained severe losses throughout. The Flag says that the result, whatever it is, has had the effect of depressing the spirits of the Mexicans about Matamoras.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Asheville Messenger, that Col. Fagg has succeeded in raising the Tenth Company,—so that the Regiment is now complete. They left Asheville on Wednesday morning last for Smithville.

The following are the Officers:—J. M. Israel, Captain; John Goodson, 1st Lieut.; Wm. M. Palmer and Joseph H. Gudger, 2d Lieuts.

Postscript.

Fayetteville, Wednesday morning.

We stop the press to state, that the Steamer Hibernia has arrived at Boston with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. Cotton had rather improved, though the change was scarcely perceptible. It is expected that this will give it a rise in N. York. All bread stuffs had fallen greatly, but then rose again. Flour, for instance, had fall'en from $1 50 to $1 75 a barrel, but afterwards regained nearly 75 cents of the fall. Indian Corn continued in great demand, at high prices.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 10th inst., at the residence of William Carelock, by the Rev. J. F. Lee, Mr. JAMES W. HAMILTON, of Union county, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of William E Horn, Esq.

May Heaven protect the Bride, we pray,
From envy's awful clutch;
And may the Groom ne'er have to say,
I took a "HORN" too much. [*Com.*

In Waynesborough, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Col. W. S. G. ANDREWS to Miss SARAH H., daughter of Rich'd Washington, Esq.

DIED,

At Milton, on the 8th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. PRISCILLA SHAW, widow of William Shaw, formerly of Raleigh.

On the 2d inst. at his residence in Autauga County, Ala., in the 75th year of his age, ARCHIBALD McKEITHEN, a native of Bladen county, N. C., but for the last 27 years, a citizen of Alabama.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., Mr. PETER DODGE, of Sedgewick, Me., aged 24.

In Anson County, on the 8th inst., Mr. JAMES C. LILES, aged 54 years.

In Rowan County, on the 14th instant, Mr. JOSEPH COWAN, aged about 46 years.

On the 4th Feb'y, at Point Isabel, Texas, (of Diarrhoea) A. G. McNEILL, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of Robeson County, N. C. but emigrated to Alabama in March 1846, about the time that the clouds of war began to darken the Western horizon. Possessing that spirit of patriotism which is characteristic of every true American, he volunteered for the term of 12 months, and having served the greater part of his time and undergone many of the trials and difficulties common in warfare, the gloom that enveloped his mind began to disperse by the hope of returning in a short time to the embraces of his numerous friends and relations. But alas, his glorious anticipations were not realized. He sank into the arms of death in a foreign land, without the presence of a brother or sister to soothe his dying groans.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—St'r Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, Hall & Hall, C T Haigh & Son, S T Hawley, A Johnson & Co, W C James & Co, Cook & Troy, J D Williams, G McNeill, G & H McMillan, J D Starr, Capt Bradford, F T Ward, B Rose & Son, S J Hinsdale, C P Mallett, E W Wilkings, I Blake, J W Wright, D A Ray & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, P Taylor, J Brooksbank, J Jessup, J Utley, and E C Hall & Co, of this place; and for Finley & Gordon, T F Prather, Prof Mitchell, Randolph Man. Co, J Butner, J Whitehead, J A Butting, Hanks & Ramsay, W A Lash, and Hughes & Mead, of the interior.

March 20.—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for sundry persons of this town: and for Marsh & Moffitt, J W Johnson, Lutterloh & Memory, N Gibson, T A & J Nicholdson, W S Pemberton & Co, G W Johnson, M W McNair, G Womack, E Shober, J & R Sloan, J C Anderson, Salisbury Co, R W Goldston, Holmes, Worth & Co, T J Sloan, Miss C Shober, Salem Man. Co, J & E Lassater, R & A B Marsh, Brower & Moffitt, J Cheek, Sundheimer & Co, Bingham & Rose, J Lassiter, J Carver, E W Johnson, J C Blocker, C F Sussdorff, Dr McKay, N M Hill, W G Webb, W & G J Allen, Murchison, Reid & Co, Hughs & Mead, J P Covington, E Shober, and others of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 23.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10 a 10½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2 00
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—There has been but little Produce in market for several days. Cotton sells at 10½ to 11. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5 to 5½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined; sales at 2 15 and 1 15, with *extra on*,—a decline of 8 cents within two or three days. Spirits held at 40. Tar has improved; last sale at 1 20, clear of extra,—all in market sold. No change in Timber. Lumber dull, without demand. Bacon scarce; a sale of 12,000 lbs. hog round at 9 cts. Corn 80 cts.—dull. Fayetteville Flour 6 00 to 6 50.

Cotton at Cheraw 9¾ to 11.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¾ to 11½. Corn 70 to 75. Flour 5½ to 6½.

At N. York, Upland Cotton 9¾ to 12¼. Corn 85.

RAW HIDES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 220 Raw Hides, low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C BLAKE.
March 22, 1847. 55-5w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-da-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeret; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.

March 22, 1847. 55-2m

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received, and is now opening, a very large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Which the public generally are solicited to examine. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Catalogue next week.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for *Cash*.

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.

S. T. HAWLEY,
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.
March 22, 1847. 55-6w

FISH.

NO. 3 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by D. A. RAY & CO.
March 22, 1847. 55-2w

NO. 3. Fresh Halifax Mackerel,
Wayne County Hams,
Mercer Planting Potatoes, and
Old Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, (at W. Prior's,) where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st.) N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR.

Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper,
[illegible] Sole Leather,
[illegible]
25 [illegible] Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox and Log Chains,
10 dozen Cotton Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, [illegible], Mill Saws, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserves, Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 doz. [illegible] Syrups, Pure French Brandy, [illegible] Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, [illegible] Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Bonnets, Cashmeres and Muslin de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing.

Coats, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS, [illegible] of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, [illegible] Broadcloths; [illegible] Cassimeres; [illegible] Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plaids; [illegible] black and colored [illegible] Pants; Cloak Linings; [illegible] Merino Shirts; [illegible] Gentlemen's Boots, Beaver, Cashmere [illegible] Woollen Gloves, Ladies' Silk and Kid [illegible] Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; White [illegible] Bed Blankets; [illegible] Wool Cards; Axes; [illegible] Powder; Shot; Lead; [illegible] Hardware; Groceries; [illegible] Mill Saws; [illegible] not specified, which [illegible] Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or [illegible] customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Our Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Ginghams; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Brocade ditto; Gingham Lawns; Alpacas; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. Eared Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drillings; [illegible] Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; Cottonade; Ripka's Plaid; Frankfort Cottonades; Musquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow [illegible] Bonnets, &c.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Maracaibo Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; [illegible] No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese, Crackers, &c.

March 24. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the [illegible] arrears of Pension, and return as directed. [illegible]

Printed forms furnished gratis.

[illegible] FULLER.
[illegible] 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the [illegible] by which a knowledge of it has been purchased, and conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of a most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; he is [illegible] satisfied that a fair trial will remove [illegible] particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best [illegible] now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of [illegible] is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 WHOLE and half boxes RAISINS, 5 bbl's. crushed and powdered Sugar, 1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine, 2 do. do. Sicily do. do.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Tweed business Coats, black Cassimere Pants, Overcoats and Cloaks.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently the Company have given it up, with the conviction that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded to [illegible] that place free of commission, and all other charges [illegible] to be [illegible].

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $2 both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter [illegible] freight [illegible] or interest added.

[illegible] to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, [illegible] R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

600 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pecan, Cassia,

Also, Macaboy, Rappee, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Jan. 29, 1847. [illegible]tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,
Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

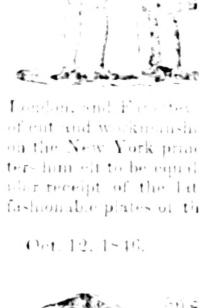
&c. which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Sheetings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

Accounts thankfully received and promptly attended to.

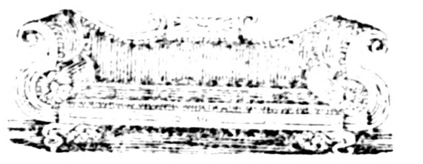
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 3tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully [illegible] to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on [illegible] McLean D. [illegible] London and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846 35tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 11, 1846. 44tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage [illegible] and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver, and Coney Hats; Fashionable Fur and Wool Hats, Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps; fine Seal and Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, [illegible], and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 29, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together, under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do.; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy, American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 1, 1846. 3[illegible]tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

12 HALF BBLS. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 10 boxes Collins & Co's light and heavy Axes,
2 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 25, 1847. 52tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and wife Eliza, James Arrington and wife Jenny, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, and Riley Henry.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that Riley Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Riley Henry to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 51-6w

GOLD PENS,—For sale by
E. J. HALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARR & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

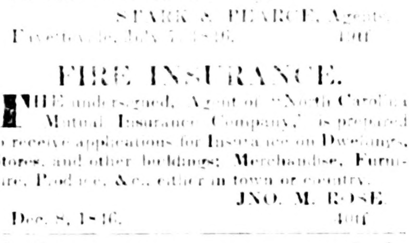
JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

Passengers enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 45tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indented to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.
Cheraw, Feb 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S

OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homœopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. [illegible]tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Biggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 11, 1846. 28-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf